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KURRAM AGENCY.

1908.

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KURRAM AGENCY.

CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

The Kurram Agency, if we include in this term the administrated area and the tribes within the political jurisdiction, is in shape somewhat like a rough parallelogram having two sides running east and west, and its two other sides, which are rather more than double the length of the others, pointing north north-west. On the north and west it is bounded by Afghanistan, on the east by Afridi and Orakzai territory, while on the south it marches with the Kohat district and with Wazir country. If the unadministered tribal territory be excluded the northern and western boundaries remain as before, Afghanistan, while the eastern boundary is shifted westward so as roughly to bisect the parallelogram, and runs at a distance varying from one to two miles from the left bank of the river for 35 miles where the river bends and the boundary leaves it in the direction of the Afghan hills. The entire area of the agency lies between the parallels of 33°20′ and 34°10′ and 69°50′ and 70°50′.

This is, however, a purely geographical description. To the traveller entering the agency from Thal, the country for the first forty five miles appears to consist of nothing but a narrow strip of fertile land on either side of the Kurram river, rarely at any place exceeding a mile in breadth. On either side of this rises up a perfectly regular wall of low hills which leaves entirely to conjecture the country on both sides. As a matter of fact, the hills on the left bank which mark the boundary of tribal territory continue to increase in size and end in being a portion of the mountaneous Afridi Orakzai country. On the right bank, however, these hills once crossed prove to be no more than a portion of uneven country varied by rolling downs, gradually levelling until they end in the flat plain of Jaji Maidan. After a journey of 45 miles the corner of the Parachinar plateau is reached, the river takes a turn and is now running nearly due west and the country spreads out on either hand. Viewed from its upper slopes this plateau appears oblong in shape. Above to the north is the Safed Koh range running east and west at a height of over 12,000 feet, covered with snow for all except a few months of the year, and forming with the exception of a few passes seldom open for long, an impenetrable barrier to any intercourse with Afghanistan. On the west the peak of Sikaram (15,620) slopes down steeply to the Paiwar Kotal, from that pass the hills of the Mandher range rise gradually till they drop again by easy spurs to the

Parachinar 5,760.
Bodin 13,000.
Agam 11,730.
Sikaram 15,620.
Paiwar Kotal 8,450.
Khwaja Khidr 8,330.

Chapter I.
Descriptive.

south-west corner of the plateau at Kharlachi where the Kurram river leaves Afghanistan. From that point the hills to the south rise steeply to the summits of Khwaja Khidr droping again till they merge in the slope of the Darwazgai. To the east the plateau appears to be shut in by spurs running from the Safed Koh range, though in reality it extends for miles in a succession of fertile glens. The plateau itself is some 8 miles in length by 15 in breadth: and slopes in a somewhat steep plane. On the northern side along the foot of the Safed Koh are large villages with rich land and abundant water-supply derived from melting snow and springs in the hills. Above these again in the lower slopes of the hills themselves are hamlets of graziers or of cultivators taking advantage of what land there is in the little glens. From these sub-montane villages, known as Daman, to the river bed the plateau consists mostly of stony waste, except where that has been reclaimed by a few villages with the aid of surplus water conveyed from the hills. Below that again comes the rich Rodghara or river bank track from Kharlachi downwards.

Rivers, Mountains, &c.

The Kurram river takes its origin in the junction of a number of small streams at no great distance above Kharlachi. From Kharlachi until its junction with the Kirman 12 miles down it receives no further supply except from occasional flood torrents coming down from the Safed Koh, though an innumerable series of ravines cut into the plateau. The Kirman rises in the Chamkanni hills which are spurs of the Safed Koh and is in itself, with the villages on its banks, dependant on it for irrigation, not unlike the Kurram on a small scale. For another 16 miles the only contribution to the river is rain drainage from the hills, but at Sadda is received the Khurmana. This river for practically the whole of its length flows through hilly transborder territory, and is within the Kurram itself for only a few miles after it issues from the Khurmana defile. The steep hills on either side render it practically useless for irrigating any higher land which the Kurram cannot reach. Seven miles lower at Tungi the river receives a small supply from the junction of two streams taking their rise in Jaji Maidan.

The mountains of the agency have been already referred to. Of these the Safed Koh range stands out by itself. Starting with the peak of Sika Ram (15,620 feet) the range continues on a line almost due east with a succession of peaks of little less height. After a time it loses some of its impressive altitude and finally branches out with the two ranges enclosing the Bazar Valley. In its highest slopes it is steep and rocky, and rather devoid of vegetation, but below that it is thickly wooded with pine trees of all descriptions. Within the agency itself it can be crossed by only one pass, the Agam with an altitude of 11,730 feet. The other hills within the agency deserve little mention. That portion of the Mandher range between the Paiwar Kotal and Kharlachi is of varying height but rarely exceeds 8,000 feet. It too

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

is copiously wooded. The other hills are mostly barren, bearing little else than scrub. Of these the highest are Khwaja Khidr in the Khush Khuram range, and Ding Sar behind Sadda in Zaimusht country. Of other subjects, ordinary dealt with under this chapter, such as geology, flora and fauna, it is impossible in a work of this limited space to give any notice which would be of practical use. Those who desire to go in to the subject are recommended to Aitchison's flora of Kurram and other similar works. Suffice it to say that no mineral deposits worthy of remark, or of such quantity as to foster even a small local trade, have been found in the Kurram. Wild animals there doubtless are, but these do not exist in any numbers or in such propinquity to habitations as to constitute any source of danger to the people. In the matter of sport, ibex, markhor, chinkara and the like are to be found, but not in any quantity and, generally speaking, the heads are of no value. The chikor, sisi and snipe shooting is excellent, and the river holds mahseer sufficient to give good sport though, probably owing to the frost of a few years ago, fish of the largest size appear to have deserted the river.

The climatic conditions are in every way favourable. In January and February considerable discomfort is experienced from snow, rain and excessive cold, while from the middle of June to the middle of August, the heat, though not calling for the use of punkas, is quite sufficient to make its discomfort felt. For the rest of the year the climate is in every way excellent, and indeed its admirers call it ideal. The winter is cold, clear and frosty, while the summer though attended by frequent rainfall is devoid of that perpetual rain and mist which detract so much from the pleasure of many hill stations.

In communications the agency is somewhat ill supplied. From Thal, where the narrow gauge railway ends, there is an unmetalled road 56 miles in length, to Parachinar. This road cut mostly from conglomerate is in most places in excellent condition, but where it crosses softer strata or culturable land it is liable after heavy rain to be rendered practically impassable even by the small amount of wheeled traffic actually using it, and would in its present state certainly break down if used by wheeled transport on any scale. From Parachinar or from the main road a variety of country roads branch off to Paiwar, Kharlachi, Ahmadzai, Kirman and other places of local importance. These, however, have been made by no more advanced process than making a clearing of the larger stones, and are every few hundred yards intercepted by unramped stony ravines. They are not intended for, and are quite impassable for wheeled traffic.

Of communications generally the best known route is that by the Paiwar Kotal over the Shutar Garden to Kabul. An alternative route is from Kharlachi to Mirzaki over the Mirzaki Kotal and thence to Kabul by the Khost road. Although Kharlachi and Paiwar are less

Chapter I.
Descriptive.

than 12 miles apart on the Parachinar plateau, the two roads of which they guard the entrance are separated by the Mandher range which forms a continuation at right angles of the Safed Koh watershed: as a consequence the routes continue to diverge and unite not far from Kabul. By the Paiwar Kotal route Kabul is about 80 miles from Parachinar and by the Kharlachi route about 85 miles, but the latter is frequently preferred by merchants on account of its lower and more constant level. Below Khwaja Khidr for the whole length of the boundary line the road into Khost is open at innumerable points: of these the best known is probably the Khadand route taking off from Alizai. Of the many routes on the left bank into tribal territory the most important are the Kirman, the Khurmana and the Alizai Doaba route through Chinarak.

Although for ordinary purposes the route used to Thal is the road through Sadda, there is another route from Ahmadzai to Laha Tiga on the borders of Jaji Maidan and thence on to Alizai over the Turi Maidan and low lying hills. This route has been used since time immemorial by the nomad Turis in their migrations in the summer and autumn and is still so used. A glance at the map will show that this route is entirely cut off by the solid mass of hills known as Charmoghar from the tract of country around Sadda, and, as will be shown later, the selection of this route by the Turis has had an important result in determining the ownership of the lands near Sadda.

CHAPTER II.—HISTORICAL.

Chapter. II

Historical.

Of the earlier history of the Kurram Valley practically nothing is known prior to its occupation by the Bangashes. The people when questioned can only state that they have heard that the original inhabitants were Shadani Badani, probably a legendary name which might be translated—*unbelievers of sorts*. The first definite information that can be obtained is that in the beginning of the fifteenth century the Bangashes who trace their descent from the Koresh tribe in Arabia, on their expulsion from Persia, after two centuries of wandering through Multan, the Derajat and Khost, finally descended on the valley from the north and settled therein. Here they appear to have prospered for a time as they gradually increased their possessions and extended their sphere into the Miranzai Valley in Kohat. It was about the end of the fifteenth century that the Turi tribe first came into prominence. Some authorities have given it as their opinion that this tribe is of Punjabi origin, and that from its home at Nilab on the banks of Indus it gradually forced its way north. This theory, however, is open to the objection that it is altogether at variance with the history of all Afghan passes where the pressure has invariably come from the north and each succeeding inroad of Afghan invaders has resulted in driving the original settlers further south. The Turis themselves say that thay came originally from Persia, and that driven from there they wandered in nomadic fashion till they came to Ariob and the adjacent country at the top of the valley. There they established a summer headquarters, and in the winter took their flocks and herds down country as far as the Indus. This certainly affords a more plausible explanation both of the Turis Shia religion, and of their success in capturing the valley.

Throughout the seventeenth century the Bangashes remained in possession of the Kurram, while the Turis from the country above pursued their nomad wanderings up and down the valley. Meanwhile the Turis appear to have increased in strength and numbers, while the Bangashes were weakened not only by internal feuds but by the drain on their resources caused by the colonization of Miranzai and by the struggles with the Orakzai for the possession of that valley. Finally, according to story, about the beginining of the eighteenth century matters reached a crisis over an insult offered to a Turi woman. The Turis threw off the disguise of nomad vassals, and attacked and conquered Burki which stands on the higher ground above Kharlachi. Then they proceeded to consolidate themselves for a time, after which they captured Paiwar. They then held command of the two passes from Afghanistan. The chief menance to further progress lay in the villges of Shilozan and Zeran, by far the largest in the valley. With these some arrangement was made, and passing by Shilozan, the Turis

Chapter II.

Historical.

took Milana. Paiwar was divided among the Chardai section and Milana among the Saragalla. Once the Turis were in possession of these upper villages, the tide of conquest flowed on uninterruptedly. The Bangashes of Shilozan and Zeran were not long in perceiving the turn of affairs, and on their embracing the Shia tenets were admitted into full brotherhood and equal rights with Turis. The remaining Bangashes pressed from above and probably summoned from below to join in the struggle with the Orakzais, appear to have made little resistance, and the Turis found themselves in possession of the valley.

It is to be remembered, however, that the tribe at that time still retained its nomadic habits, and was devoid of any fixed residences except for the settlements under the Safed Koh which they had wrested from the Bangashes and used mainly as summer head-quarters. Their presence in the summer in the Parachinar plateau and their alliance with the Bangashes of Shilozan and Zeran enabled them to retain an effective hold over that plateau. It is true that to the east they were threatened by the Chamkannis, but a series of campaigns against the encroaching sections from that tribe ended in the Bada Khels, who held the submontane tracts about Boghaki and the Jalandharis and the Shargha Khels who had crossed the hills into the Kurram watershed and settled at Jalandhar and Shakrdarra, embracing the Shia religion and settling down as allies of the Turis In the Lower Kurram the case was otherwise, and the Turis annexed practically only that portion of country which lay on the line of march to their winter grazing grounds.

As has already been stated, this line of march lay on the western side of Charmoghar and consequently left untouched that portion of country on the river bank from Arawali up to the mouth of the Parachinar plateau. At this point the mouth is wide and the country comparatively flat and open, and pressure from above resulted in the tide of occupation flowing down to within a few miles of Sadda, where the hills close in and the case is exactly converse, as the broadening of the valley is in the direction of the Tirah hills.

Obviously then Turis occupying Sadda would be in a position somewhat analogous to that of an outside tribe occupying Sultan at the mouth of the Parachinar plateau. The trans-border tribes could at any moment collect in their own country and bring down easily reinforced raiding parties on Sadda, while the Turis to relieve it would have to make a long march through somewhat difficult country. Consequently as it was not on the line of their annual migration, the Turis wisely left Sadda and its neighbourhood alone. The original Bangash settlers retained their Sunni religion, and the tract is now populated by a collection of Bangashes mixed with Alisherzais, Gharbinas, Zaimushts and other hill tribes, some of whom were doubtless invited in to assist

Chapter II.

Historical.

the Bangashes, while others forced their way in uninvited. The Turi line of march joins the river near Arawali, and here again the Turi power became supreme. On the western side of the river the Bangashes settled there were allowed to retain their Sunni religion, and little interference was made with their villages, as what the Turis wanted for the winter months was country for grazing rather than land for cultivation. A form of vassalage was forced on the Bangashes, but as these were during the summer left entirely alone and were reminded of their subservient state only in the winter when their masters descended, the tie was of a somewhat light description, and was never acknowledged without repeated fighting. Lower down again the nomad Turis met the nomad Wazirs; at Ganroba and here over a disputed boundary question raids and counter raids served to vary the monotony of the winter's grazing.

On the eastern side of the river there appear to have been no habitations. By tribal settlement the Saragalla Turis had the western side and the Chardai Turis the eastern. The latter had their troubles with the Zaimushts just as the former had with the Bangashes, Wazirs and people of Khost. There is no question that the Chardais grazed not only up to the top of the Zaimushts watershed hills, but across them into Sangroba and Hadmela. With their Ghilzai allies they were strong enough to hold their own and more, so as to preclude the Zaimushts from building any villages; but once the Turis had departed in the summer, the Zaimushts were strong enough to prevent the settlement of any other tribe.

However this state of affairs could not last for long. As was naturally to be expected, the richness of the land gradually weaned the Turis from their nomadic life. Sections built villages and settled permanently: they ceased to be "Kuchi" and became "Kothi." This abandonment of their nomadic habits by the majority of the tribe resulted, as it was bound to do, in a contraction of the area in effective possession. The upper Kurram plain was safe as their head-quarters, but the hills and slopes below the Safed Koh and Mandher over which their graziers had kept an efficient watch, now afforded a menace as a place in which an encroaching tribe could establish itself. To guard against this, settlements of Mangals and Mugbils were half invited half allowed to push themselves in on conditions of vassalage, and on promise to afford a buttress against any Sunni aggression. In the Lower Kurram, where for climatic reasons candidates for settlement were fewer, the problem was not so easily solved. The Chardai Turis seem to have been the first to abandon their nomadic life. As the numbers who went down to graze every year became less, the area under control contracted. Sangroba and Hadmela were left far behind and as the Turis receded the Wattizai Zaimushts gradually pushed in, until all that was left was a settlement at and about Alizai.

On the western side the Saragallas retained, and still largely retain their old habits. They too put in settlements around Baliamin, and after much intervening warfare had finally to admit Bangashes as brothers not as vassals, but for the rest they retain unimpaired the rights on the western bank which they acquired at the time of the conquest. With the Chardais this was far from being the course. Left unsupported by their Kuchis they maintained a precarious existence at Alizai until even then they had to give three-fifth of their upper land to the Wattizai Zaimushts in return for their assistance in a feud they had entered upon with Baliamin. Consequently the hills and grazing grounds passed from the Turizun to the Zaimushtzun and as the other Zaimushts sections being unopposed had settled themselves on the left bank below Sadda, the entire left bank from Sadda to Thal is now admittedly Zaimushtzun.

As the history of the Turi occupation has now been given in general, it may be convenient to review the situation with regard to possession at the time and particulars as to the sections holding that possession. The Turi tribe is divided into two main sections, the Chardai and the Saragalla. The Chardai again divide into the Alizai, Ghundi Khel and Duperzai. The Saragalla divide into the Mastu Khel and Hamza Khel. With the Hamza Khel come the Malli Khel who are not real Turis, but probably Ghilzais adopted into the Turizun. The capitals of the sections are Paiwar of the Chardais and Milana of the Saragallas. The original method of division appears to have been roughly a straight line drawn south from the western boundary of Milana to the river. The Chardais took all the land to the west of this, the Saragallas all the the land lying between this and the Kirman river. In the Lower Kurram the Chardais took the left bank, and the Saragallas the right bank. To the east and south of the Kirman river the Chardais again took what they could get. Among the Saragallas there has been little partition of a definite nature. Among the Chardais, all the sections have land in Paiwar.The Duperzais have the whole of the land around Kharlachi. Further down the river each section has land. At Agra the Alizais end and the Duperzais are again consolidated at Alamsher and Sultan, after that the land down to Sandakot near Sadda belongs to the Ghundi Khels. The only Chardai settlement on the left bank in Lower Kurram is Alizai owned entirely by Alizai, but there are Duperzai settlements on the right bank at Tangi and the neighbourhood. For the defences of the valley the tribal arrangement was as follows :—

In the Paiwar the Mangals were responsible for petty offences, but for the repulse of hostile attacks the Chardais of Paiwar were the first line. The defence of the Kharlachi route was in charge of the Duperzais, who were supported by the upper Chardai river villages and by Shilozan. The Darwazgai pass from Jaji Maidan was held by the Malli Khels supported from Ahmadzai, Tutki and Milana. Zeran held the

Agam route and sent a contingent to assist Kirman, who were also supported by Alamsher. The Bada Khels of Boghaki and neighbouring glens held the northern Chamkanni and Ningrahar passes. Jalandhar and Shakrdarra held the passes into Chamkanni country supported by Sultan and the lower riverain villages. Naturally if a strong attack were made in one place the lashkars collected there, but it was a point of honour with the defenders of each pass to do without outside assistance so long as possible. The system continues to this day and every village knows to what place in case of need it should send its lashkar. During the recent disturbances at Kharlachi the entire brunt of the fighting fell on the Duperzais; they made it a point of honour not to call in Shilozan and on only one occasion, when the lashkar arrayed against them amounted to nearly 5,000 men, did they allow the other Chardai sections on the river to join.

To return, however, to the original subject, the general position after the Turi settlement was that the entire portion of the Kurram valley north of Charmoghar was held by Shias within the Turizun. Round Sadda itself was a mixed Sunni population. Below Sadda on the left bank the country was, except for the villages of Alizai and Maru Khel, entirely Zaimusht. On the right bank the land was entirely under the influence of the Turis, but there was a considerable number of Sunni Bangashes who chafed under the Turis claim to over lordship and were always making efforts to throw off the yoke.

Once the Turis were settled, the Sayads were not long to perceive the material advantages to accrue from their spiritual ministrations. The Turis is above all a venerator of these holy persons, and this veneration took the shape of generous grants of land in every sectional settlement. Up to 1820 the religious policy of the valley was in the hands of three great Sayad families, those of Ahmadzai, Kirman and Mahura, and these and their dependents had settled down, built villages, and, except for their sanctity, lived, cultivated and fought very much like Turis. In 1820 one of the Turi leaders Muhammad Nur Khan quarrelled with his spiritual advisers, and invited into Kurram certain Sayads of Tirah. These were, at first at any rate, concerned more with the spiritual than the material side, and the vigour of their propaganda and of their missionary enterprise which sent disciples to every village, secured to their party, known henceforth as the Mian Murids, a following which though small in proportion to the old faith was yet more united and better organized.

The Drewandais, the followers of the three original Sayad houses, have always held a large numerical majority, numbering perhaps 75 per cent. of the tribe, but their leaders' own internal feuds and their want of organization has always nullified their numerical advantage.

Chapter II.

Historical.

It was while this faction feeling was just entering upon strong adolescence, that in 1848 the Afghan Government made the first ostensible sign of extending its rule to Kurram, by the appointment of a resident governor. Previously, it is true, Kurram had been admittedly Afghan territory, but up to that time its rulers had been too much occupied in their own affairs to trouble about Kurram beyond sending a periodical expedition to obtain as much revenue as could be wrung out in a short hostile occupation.

The first permanent Governor Sardar Muhammad Azam Khan, a brother of Amir Sher Ali Khan, ruled with his head-quarters at Ahmadzai for sixteen years, till 1864. He appears to have been generally popular and as times went, just and honest, though the efficiency of his rule did not prevent the Turis from raiding into Kohat, so that after repeated warnings a punitive expedition entered Kurram in 1856 and proceeded as far as Ahmadzai. Thereafter the Turis relations with the Indian Government underwent a satisfactory change, the tribe was on all occasions friendly and ready to assist, and confined its malpractices to raiding in Afghanistan and defying its Governors. After the flight in 1864 of Muhammad Azam Khan eight Governors, speaking generally each worse and more inefficient than the other, carried on for the next fourteen years a rule more or less nominal.

In 1878 came the second Afghan war and Lord Roberts' entry into the valley. On the conclusion of the war in 1880 in response to an unanimous petition of all its inhabitants the Kurram valley was declared to be independent of Afghanistan. A government was established consisting of Muhammad Nur Khan Mian Murid and Sayad Gul Badshah Drewandi, and the valley was left to shift for itself. As was only to be expected the amount of authority which these men could exercise was only that which each could by faction feeling raise against the other. Consequently the most perfect anarchy prevailed, and the Turis when they were not fighting among themselves were engaged in raiding Jajis or repelling Jaji raids. From 1885 to 1887 officers of the British Government were sent to Kurram, but these appear to have been of the nature of Commissioners rather than of rulers, and were soon withdrawn.

Thereafter the Turis troubles soon began in earnest. A Shia surrounded on all sides by Sunnis can look for little friendship and assistance, but for all his litigiousness and faction feeling the Turi is an excellent fighting man contemptible neither in body or spirit. So long as the border tribes contented themselves with periodical raids, he was quite able to hold his own, and the unorganized state of border society prevented any prosecution of regular hostilities, which if directed from a tribe like the Afridis or the Orakzais would undoubtedly have devoured the Kurram in a very short time. It was at this period that Sarwar Khan came on the scene. A Manatwal Zaimusht, he belonged

to a section known as "Wruk" or *lost,* a section which had grown so small as to lose its land and place in the tribe. Sarwar Khan consequently began his life in extreme poverty, and his method of satisfying his hunger by plucking ears of maize from the fields at night earned him the nickname of "Chikkai" by which he has always been known. He originally found scope for his undoubted abilities in the role of hired assassin. The not altogether illogical Pathan law, which looks to the declared instigator as the principal, and blames the human agent little more than it does the knife or gun, affords a not unpromising opening in this line to a capable man, and so well did Chikkai fare that in a short time his business had grown so that he was employing a number of assistants. With these as a nucleus he was able to abandon his original profession for the less unsavoury one of a raider. His raids into Kurram were conducted with such dash and success, that his following increased until he could bring in his train a lashkar representing all the Sunni tribes on the Kurram border. With this army he harassed the Lower Kurram. With that short sighted policy which to this day is the curse of the Turis, one faction intrigued and stood by, not caring what happened so long as the other faction could be damaged. The Mian Murids stood by while Chikkai harassed the Drewandais of Lower Kurram. Then to their dismay when he had succeeded in turning the latter out, Chikkai turned on the Mian Murids and evicted them. The Turis of Upper Kurram then made common cause, descended and fought a pitched battle with the Sunnis. They were victorious and drove them out of Lower Kurram, but owing to disunion took no advantage of their victory and returned to their homes. The Sunnis promptly reoccupied Lower Kurram. Throughout the summer determined attacks were made on Upper Kurram and these the Turis with difficulty repulsed. They then realized their inability to continue the struggle much longer and saw that the only alternative to extinction was the calling in of the of aid some strong power either British or Afghan. It was decided to approach the former power, a petition was duly presented, and finally in September 1892, Mr. Merk supported by troops entered the valley as its first British Governor. On his arrival Chikkai and the Sunni coalition withdrew from Lower Kurram, and the original settlers ousted by that coalition were restored. Since then the valley has enjoyed peace from hostile attack on any scale. There have of course been the raids and killings by transborder tribes incident to a border tract, while it will never be possible altogether to put a stop to the Turi-Jaji feud which at times smoulders and at times is carried on briskly with mutual cattle liftings but comparatively little bloodshed.

The Turis as a tribe have little relations with the transborder tribes to the east. No raiding party could manage to come openly on to the Parachinar plateau and the Shia villages on the tribal borderland are able to hold their own. Moreover, the most convenient points for raiding

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are in the neighbourhood of Sadda and there, as has already been explained, there are no Turis.

The Turis' closest relations, whether for friendship or enmity, are with the Afghans, The Kurram border marches with those of three Afghan administrative subdivisions. The first of these is Ningrahar which is separated by the Safed Koh range. The passes here are extremely difficult and are closed by snow for a greater portion of the year. During the time that they are open an intermittent feud goes on between the two peoples with occasional raids and return raids, lifting of sheep and goats and a few odd killings. Generally speaking the balance comes out about square by the end of the year. With the Ningrahar authorities this agency has little dealings. There is near the border a Naib Hakim, but it is more than doubtful whether he exercises any authority at all.

The other two Afghan administrative divisions are those of Hariob and Chakmanni to the north and of Khost to the south. Each of these is ruled by a Governor while the military force is commanded by a Brigadier. The division of duties between these two officers appears to be very vague, as the Brigadier is generally found interfering in duties purely civil and wrangling with the Governor over matters apparently not in his concern. So far as one can judge, the Afghan adminstration is extremely centralized : practically everything has to go to Kabul for orders, and the Governor on the spot has no power to decide matters on his own initiative. The Governor, if a strong man, has undoubtedly abundant power but perhaps his status could be best illustrated by comparing him to a Sub-Inspector of Police. The latter has no power to do more than forward reports to higher authority or to arrest a man and send him up for trial, but it is needless to expatiate on the real power of such an officer.

The Hariob and Chakmanni division, encounters the Kurram at two points, at Paiwar and at Kharlachi. At Paiwar there are Jajis and at Kharlachi Jajis and Muqbils. For practical purposes they are two distinct lots as they keep on good terms and carry on feuds with the Kurram quite irrespectively of each other. The necessities of entering each others lands to trade has kept a settlement going for many years between the Liwanai Jajis and the Paiwaris, both of whom own a large number of mules. At Kharlachi relations too are generally satisfactory as each party is in a position to make things go uncomfortable for the other. The feud which was carried on so strongly in 1908 was undoubtedly due to the fanatical influences at work at the time.

The Khost division is similarly divided into two separate portions, Jaji Maidan and Khost proper. It is with Jaji Maidan that in the past the greatest trouble has been experienced. The tract stretches at

the back of the Kurram border from near Kharlachi to the hills near Alizai. The Maidan Jajis are not great in number but are all of one tribe, compact, and able to strike quickly, and most of the river villages are open to their attack. For years a constant feud existed with the Turis, but in the spring of 1907 the leading men of both parties met and concluded a two years' peace which has been faithfully kept on both sides. The Maidan Jajis have outstanding against them Afghan fines of many thousands of rupees. Whenever an Afghan force enters their limits they find the peace most convenient to enable them to move into Kurram. The Afghan officials for more reasons than one find this peace most inconvenient and are always trying to induce the Jajis to breake it. The Jajis, however, have perceived that their Governor's motives are by no means so disinterested, and it ought to be possible to secure a renewal of the truce.

In Khost the state of affairs is somewhat anarchical and now that the people have been allowed to purchase arms freely it will probably become more so. The people in Khost are a heterogenous lot and are known in Kurram by the generic term of Khostwals. These are Dhanis, Sobaris, Tarezais, Lakans, Toroba Ghilzais and other tribes too numerous to mention. The relations of Khost with Kurram were intermittently friendly and hostile, but in September 1907 by attacking the Bilvamin cattle, they declared a feud which is still going on. A feud with Khost, however, affects only Lower Kurram, as the Maidan Jajis hold all the routes to Upper Kurram.

With the unmigrant Ghilzais the Turis have long had intimate relations. There are certain sections of Ghilzais who have been for generations in the habit of wintering in the Kurram as *hamsayas* of the Turis for whom they perform certain services and to whom they pay certain dues. These Ghilzais have had their feuds with Khost and elsewhere in common with the Turis, and have undoubtedly contributed largely to their strenght on their winter marches.

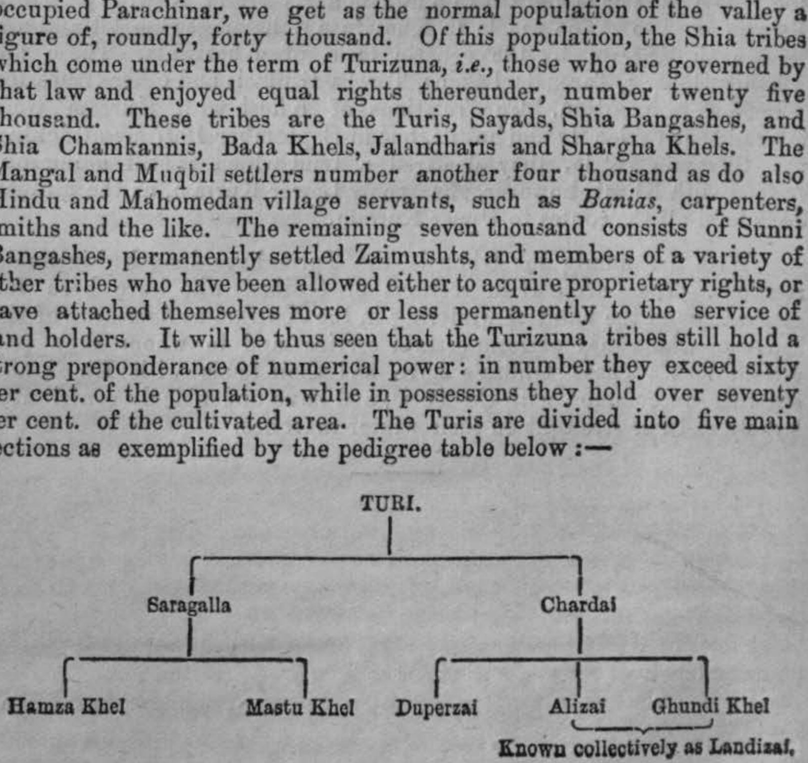
CHAPTER III.—PEOPLE AND TRIBES OF THE AGENCY.

Chapter III.

People and Tribes, &c.

The figures in table 15 of the census of 1901 refer only to the actual administered portion of the agency, but it will probably be convenient to give in this chapter also a brief account of the tribes across the border within the Kurram political jurisdiction.

The population of the valley at the last census was 54,244. Of this number, to take figures roundly in thousands, twelve thousand consisted of floating winter population of immigrant Ghilzais and trans-border men in the valley in search of labour and the like. Allowing another thousand or so for the troops which at the time of the census occupied Parachinar, we get as the normal population of the valley a figure of, roundly, forty thousand. Of this population, the Shia tribes which come under the term of Turizuna, *i.e.*, those who are governed by that law and enjoyed equal rights thereunder, number twenty five thousand. These tribes are the Turis, Sayads, Shia Bangashes, and Shia Chamkannis, Bada Khels, Jalandharis and Shargha Khels. The Mangal and Muqbil settlers number another four thousand as do also Hindu and Mahomedan village servants, such as *Banias*, carpenters, smiths and the like. The remaining seven thousand consists of Sunni Bangashes, permanently settled Zaimushts, and members of a variety of other tribes who have been allowed either to acquire proprietary rights, or have attached themselves more or less permanently to the service of land holders. It will be thus seen that the Turizuna tribes still hold a strong preponderance of numerical power: in number they exceed sixty per cent. of the population, while in possessions they hold over seventy per cent. of the cultivated area. The Turis are divided into five main sections as exemplified by the pedigree table below :—



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The further subdivisions into sections are of no practical interest except to local officers so for convenience, I have placed these and those of other tribes together at the end of the chapter. The division of tribal possessions among the Turis is that of five shares, each section taking an equal portion. The Chardai section have of course possessions in the Lower Valley, of which the most important are Samir, Alizai and Makhizai, but in the main they are settled in Upper Kurram and have entirely abandoned the nomadic life. Of the Saragalla tribe a large number, of whom the most important is the Malli Khel section, still continue to be nomads. In the winter they take their flocks to Shabak on the right bank of the river not far from Thal and the country in the vicinity, and as summer approaches graze their flocks gradually higher along the uplands on the Afghan border, finally encamping on the Parachinar plain chiefly in the vicinity of Milana, Kirman and Ahmadzai.

Of the Sayads it is necessary to add little to what has already been given in the last chapter. The three leading branches, whose followers camp on the Drewandis are known as the Mir Ibrahim Kaul of Ahmadzai, and the Sayad Ishaq Kaul of Mahura and the Lalagul Kaul of Kharlachi. The Mian Murids are led by the Tirahi Sayads. The Fakhri-i-Alam Kaul of Kirman has followers in both sections. These divisions are, however, of little practical importance. The principle among the Tirahi Sayads is each for himself, and none of them has any hesitation in calling to his aid all the spiritual forces at his command to enable him to acquire his disciples property. Taken altogether their presence is a very doubtful advantage to the people of the valley.

The Shia Bangashes are to be found in the large villages of Shilozan and Zeran. It has already been related how on the first conquest of the valley their villages made peace with the Turis, and subsequently saved themselves from absorption by becoming Shias. These Bangashes practically differ in no way from Turis, except perhaps in pride of family. They are called loosely, Turis or Turi Bangashes and enjoy every right of equality: they follow the same religious leaders and join equally in the Drewandi Mian Murid faction, and like the Turis have given away a large portion of their best land to Sayads.

Omitting the small Chamkanni sections of Jalandharis and Shargha Khel whose case is similar, the last of the Turizuna tribes is the Bada Khel. This tribe was originally one of the main sections of the Para Chamkanni tribe, but it appears at some early date to have migrated wholesale from the hills and to have settled down round Boghaki in the uplands of the Kirman valley. It then abjured its Sunni tenets and on embracing Shia doctrines was admitted like the Bangashes to equal rights. It has now absolutely no connection with the Chamkanni tribe.

The introduction into the Kurram of the Muqbils and Mangals has already been mentioned in the previous chapter. The Muqbils in

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Kurram are small in number and are confined to the villages of Ghozgarhi and Mattasangar on the right bank in the low hills near Kharlachi between the river and the Afghan boundary. These villages are by their agreement responsible for any loss caused to the Turi riverside villages by raiding parties coming across their hills from Afghanistan. Afghans themselves, with numerous connections in Afghanistan, these Muqbils can make their influence felt very directly across the Afghan border, and should they desire to do so can easily prevent raiding across this open tract.

The Mangal come originally from Gabar in Afghanistan, and as to their settlement the case is not so clear. The Muqbils were brought in by invitation and settled in two villages on a dangerous and open tract. The Mangals are settled in scattered habitations from the Paiwar Kotal to Shilozan in the lower hills and higher valleys behind the villages of Paiwar and Shilozan. They also hold the villages directly under the Paiwar Kotal. The Turis say that the Mangals were brought in to guard them from hostile attacks by the Paiwar Kotal and Spin Gawi routes. This is probably true, but it is possibly equally true that the Mangals finding the country to their liking took extended advantage of the invitation. There can be no question, however, that the Mangals are a vassal clan. Although they inhabit the lands bordering on the pine forests, they have no right to cut the timber. With the exception of the Tari and Kotari and perhaps a few other special settlements, where very small dues, if any, are paid to the Turi Naiks, the Mangals are in a well defined subordinate position, generally that of cultivator on Turi land, paying rent and customary *hamsaya* dues. They are not a governing class, and have no right to sit in Jirgas or to have a voice in the affairs of the valley. In these they must follow Paiwar and Shilozan.

Of the tribes belonging properly to the valley, there remains only the Sunni Bangash to be dealt with. This tribe, the remnants of the original settlers, is to be found in Lower Kurram. At the time of the Turi conquest they were allowed either to remain or re-settle as vassals, and as the Turi hold on Lower Kurram was never very strong they gradually emerged from this position to that of equals. It has already been explained why around Sadda is to be found in Lower Kurram a number of Bangashes and a diversity of other tribes holding land on terms of equality. The later have come in partly by purchase and partly by force. As they belong to the transborder tribes they will be delt with in their order.

To commence from Thal :—the first tribe is the Zaimushts which holds country which in shape can very roughly be represented by two sides of a square and a diagonal. One side forms part of the northern boundary of the Kohat district, while the other runs up the left bank of the Kurram river almost as far as Sadda.

The Zaimushts claim to have come originally from Peshin and to be a section of the Tor Tarin tribe. They certainly are unconnected in blood or origin with any of the other tribes in the vicinity. They divide into two main sections, the Khoidad Khel and the Mohamadzai; and the latter divide again into the Wattizai, Manatwal, Mandan and Daudzai. Mention has already been made of Sarwar Khan or Chikkai and it is to him that we owe the present absorbing interest in Zaimusht politics. The Daudzai is a decadent and half extinct section. In the growth of his prosperity Chikkai took from them nominally by purchase, but probably by force with a solatium thrown in, the village of Chinarak. When the arrival of the British power in Kurram in 1892 put an end to his dreams of extension there, Chikkai a man of wide ambition soon tired of the position of an ordinary tribal leader. A place of power under the Afghan Government appeared to him to offer the widest scope for his energies, and he went across to Afghanistan in the confident belief that he was to be given the Governorship of Khost.

Before his departure he realized his estate and sold Chinarak to the Wattizais for Rs. 60,000. The Khoidad Khel then claimed a right of pre-emption over this property, which as the Wattizais refused to admit it, they proceeded to enforce by arms. Chinarak, however, was strongly maintained and defended, and the Khoidad Khel could make little impression thereon. They accordingly called in to their aid the Khojal Khel Wazirs. This is quite the most irresponsible section of an irresponsible tribe. Its wanderings extend from Wana to Thal: it has little land and no leaders of repute. In response to the invitation Khojal Khels flowed into Zaimusht country, and, better fighting men than the Zaimushts, they succeeded in carrying Chinarak by assault. At this juncture Chikkai, finding that the Afghan authorities had no intention of realizing his ambitions and that he was kept half as prisoner, half as guest, succeeded in escaping and returned to Zaimusht country to throw in his lot with the Wattizais. His return kept affairs in the balance for sometime, but finally in a raiding expedition he was surrounded and killed by Wazirs. Thus closed an eventful career; if it had chanced half a century earlier his courage and brain might well have secured for their possessor a small kingdom. Chikkai's son succeeded in bringing into Kurram his father's money and property: he purchased a village at Makhezai and settled there. Possibly his descendants may reproduce his father's type, but there is certainly none of it in Jinnat Khan.

After Chikkai's death all opposition collapsed. The Khoidad Khel were allowed to hold undisputed possession of Chinarak. They divided it among themselves giving a share to such Wazirs as desired to settle down permanently. Since then the situation has existed but it has always chafed. The Wattizais have always attempted to form coalitions to recover Chinarak—while the Wazir, though an excellent

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ally in a fight, is a most offensive neighbour. These Wazir settlers, according to the custom of the country, took their land as *hamsayas* or vassals of the Khoidad Khels. Since then they have always attempted to obtain equal rights and a share in the tribe and its councils: the-e the Khoidad Khel were loath to give. Probably a rupture would have resulted between the allies, and the Khoidad Khels would have compromised with the Wattizais over Chinarak in return for their assistance in evicting the Wazirs, had not the Wattizais in the summer of 1907 attempted an ill advised coup, obtained possession of Chinarak for a few hours, and were then ignominously ejected, and their own possession in Zaimusht country threatened. On this the Wattizais through Hamid Khan approached the sons of the Mulla of Chapri. By well placed offerings he obtained their support and a declaration from them that his cause was a righteous one, They consequently got together a coalition consisting of the Massozai, Mamuzai and Ali Khel who announced their intention of seizing Chinarak, and asked a passage from the Alisherzais whose country entirely shuts off Zaimusht territory from the other trans-border tribes. The Alisherzais are old allies of the Khoidad Khel, and moreover Pathan honour forbade the grant of passage. Hostilities have now been going on for over a year and have practically been confined to attacks by the allies on the Alisherzais. These have so far got much the worst of it and a portion has made submission. The Khoidad Khels have done practically nothing except fight among themselves. The Sheikhan and the Mishti have announced themselves as allies of the Alisherzai and Khoidad Khel and state their intention of joining in if these get considerably the worst of affairs.

The Zaimusht tribe is not one with whom there should be much difficulty in political dealings. A hold over the Khoidad Khels is maintained by their ownership of the large and rich village of Torawari in the Kohat district. There are also some Khoidad Khels in the Kurram, but these are merely tenants of the Government lands at Chapri. All the other Zaimusht sections have abundant land in the Kurram, and their villages are scattered from Chapri to Sadda. Some of these lands they have acquired by recent purchase: others they acquired 300 years ago from the Bangashes: other they have simply occupied.

The Zaimushts receive allowances of Rs. 2,500 yearly, of which Rs. 1,500 goes to Khoidad Khel and Rs 1,000 to the Mahmudzai. For convenience sake, in this and the case of other trans-border tribes, the division of allowances is shown separately with the tribal divisions at the end of the chapter.

The Alisherzais occupy a strip of country stretching from Sadda along the top of Zaimusht country. To avoid lengthy description, a rough idea of tribal territory might be given by the letter K, if from the point where the three lines meet a fourth line be drawn to the right

horizontally, the meeting point of the four lines is Sadda, the upright is the Kurram river, the lowest quarter is Zaimusht country, the next Alisherzai, the next Massuzai and the highest and last Para Chamkanni.

The Alisherzais are Orakzai. For the purposes of jurisdiction they are divided into Pitao and Serai—those who live on the sunny side of the hill and those who live on the shady side. The former are under the Kurram political jurisdiction and the latter under Kohat. The Alisherzai have a so called Khan Khel called the Tangtang Khans who live mostly in the villages of Tangtang and Karam to the east of Sadda across the hills, while within the border of Kurram administered area is Satin held by the best of the family, Muhammad Ali Khan, who in return for services in 1897, receives a monthly *muajib* of ten rupees. Regarding the majority of the Tangtang Khans little favourable can be said. They are invariably at disunion among themselves, they harbour in Tindo rogues and blackguards of all descriptions, and have a hand in most of the petty wickednesses in that part of the Kurram. However, generally speaking they confine themselves to not very serious forms of lawlessness, and their misdemeanours have never reached such a degree as to merit the special attention of Government. Should they do so, it would require a very moderate force to capture and burn Tindo. Certain of the Tangtang Khans own land at Sadda and about Daurani. The lands at Sadda are held in *muafi*: those at Daurani are theoretically not, but the Khans receive annual *muajibs* in return for the collection of revenue and other duties of Maliks. These *muajibs* exceed the revenue and as the latter is never credited, it is merely deducted from the *muajib*. This custom has existed for years and it would perhaps have been more satisfactory at the last settlement to have converted the *muajib* into *muafi*, but the present system amounts to practically the same. The Alisherzais own half the village of Sadda, but the tribes men settled there have practically severed their connection with the tribe. With the rest of the Alisherzai tribe the Kurram authorities have little dealings. They receive no allowances from Government and consider that this derogates from their tribal dignity. At present some of the younger bloods are starting a movement to agitate for the grant of allowance by raids and similar misdemeanours.

The Massuzais are also Orazais. They have long since abandoned their genealogical tribal division in favour of factional division. They are formed into the Gar Massuzai and Samil Massuzai. The former consist of the Mastu Khel and Dilmarzai and the latter of the Ash Khel and Khwaja Khel. With the Gar Massuzai are the Gharbina a *hamsaya* tribe of doubtful origin. Gharbina settlers own land in Kurram at Gharbina near Sadda. The Massuzais have no land in Kurram. The Gar Massuzais, where land in tribal country is to the west, used at some distant period to own Ibrahimzai and Balesh Khel. These finally passed from their hands but on a compromise whereby the new inhabitants became *hamsayas* of the Gar Massuzais, and are bound to and still do,

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entertain the Jirga when it comes into Sadda. The history of the tribe is not a very creditable one. About the best that can be said for them is that the Samil Massuzais are not as bad as the Gar, and that the Dilmarzai are not as bad as the Mastu Khel. The tribe shared in the expedition of 1897, but made instant and ignominious submission and consequently never came in for any very severe punishment. A few years later disagreement again arose and for some years the Mastu Khel considered itself at open feud with Government, but a settlement was made and the tribe made a formal submission. At present relations with the Massuzais are friendly but there is no guarantee of their stability

On the occupation of the valley in 1892 the Gar Massuzais received allowances of Rs. 500 in return for the surrender of the tolls which they had claimed to levy at the Khurmana ford by Sadda, a right which they had undoubtedly exercised at an early period and in later years, in times of trouble. This allowance was subsequently increased to Rs. 1,200. For a long time the grant of this allowance was only a bone of contention, as the Mastu Khel and Dilmarzai could not agree upon the method of its division, the Dilmarzai claiming a half and the Mastu Khel conceding a less share. After years of bickering in which the only point on which the sections appeared to agree was in laying the blame on Government and acting accordingly: the matter was finally decided on the basis of equal division. The Samil Massuzais receive Rs. 800 which the Khwaja and Ash Khel take in equal shares. The tribe has of a large number of Kambar Khel Afridi *hamsayas*. This last tribe is pushing steadily westward, gradually encroaching and throwing off the guise of vassalship.

The chief interest in Massuzai politics at present is a dispute with the Alisherzais over a piece of land known as Takhto Neki Kabr. The dispute at one time threatened to result in active hostilities, but it was patched up by the Alisherzais allowing the Massuzais to retain practically all that they had taken. As, however, the Tangtang Alisherzai clans who claim to own this land were not parties to the settlement, the dispute may break out at any moment.

The Para Chamkannis are a tribe of uncertain origin. They certainly have no connection with the Afridis or Orakzais. There exists some doubt as to whether the tribe should properly be called Chamkanni or Para Chamkanni, as it is contended that the latter name belongs only to the Haji Khel section. The matter is, however, of academic interest only, and as a matter of fact the people of the Kurram in talking of the tribe, speak of them as Paras, omitting altogether the Chamkanni. The Chamkannis are divided into four main sections, the Bada Khel who as already mentioned have left the tribe altogether and have settled in the Kurram: the Khani Khel, the Haji Khel, and the Khwajak Khel, who divide into the Mirza

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and Darri Khel. For practical purposes the tribe divides into two parties, the Khani Khels who live far back round Thabai, and the Khwajak and Haji Khels who live near the Kurram. The latter who are more accessible and are to a large extent dependent for their living on labour in the valley are somewhat amenable: the Khani Khels on the other hand occupy a position very like that of the Massuzai. Throughout the whole history of British dealing with the Chamkannis there has always been trouble with one or other of the parties. In 1897, the Khani Khels shared the fate of other tribes, but the punishment inflicted on them was only partial. The fine and rifles, which in the settlement after 1897 they promised to pay, were never recovered. For this and for various offences reparation was taken in the shape of an attack on the other party. This quieted the tribe for some years till the other party then began to raid. Subsequently a seizure was made of men of all sections and a fine recovered. Thereupon the Khani Khels began to raid, and maintained an attitude of hostility until September 1908, when they came in and asked for a settlement, and offered to give security for their future good behaviour. As the tribe could not possibly have paid the price of the offences it had committed the only settlement possible was that on the old Pathan system of "her pa her, ter pa ter" and this was adopted.

With the Chamkannis are the Alisianis, a tribe also of unknown origin. They are undoubtedly *hamsayas* of the Chamkannis though they themselves deny it, and the Chamkanni tribe has played a fast and loose policy in the matter denying their lordship when there was any question of responsiblity and claiming it when there was anything to be made.

CHAPTER IV.—REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

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Revenue and Agriculture.

In its earlier days under Afghan rule the revenue taken from Kurram was in the highest degree uncertain and varying. It was realized by periodical visits of occupation by Afghan troops and was only limited by the amount which could be extracted in the duration of the visit. With the arrival of an Afghan Governor matters were put on a more regular footing, and an assessment book was drawn up for the valley. Under the system adopted the land assessed to revenue was divided into 29 parts, each known as a *Misqal*. Theoretically a *Misqal* consisted of 1,440 *jaribs* or chains, each ⅝th of an acre, and its total area was therefore about 900 acres. There was, however, no system of differential assessment: the rate was the same on all land irrespective of its quality. As a matter of practice the difficulty was got over by varying the length of the chain. Ordinarily this was fifty-five yards, but in the case of very first class lands it was shortened, while with poorer lands it was very much stretched. At the same time suitable and well directed presents in many cases succeeded in exempting lands from assessment and in other cases in securing measurement with a very generous chain. From the records at our disposal, if the Kabuli rupee be converted into its exchange value at the time in British rupees, we find an original demand on the valley of Rs. 56,550 on 26,100 acres at Rs. 2-4 per acre. A little later the demand was Rs. 2 per acre, but the cultivated area had increased to 31,250 acres, making a revenue of Rs. 62,500. In 1867 the demand was raised to Rs. 2-6, bringing the nominal revenue to Rs. 80,000; later it sank to about Rs. 2-3 leaving the revenue at Rs. 74,000. In return for this the Turis appear to have received little protection, beyond, of course, the fact that the actual Afghan occupation secured their integrity and prevented any conquest of their country by alien tribes; but with this must be taken the fact that the realization of the revenue was at times equally nominal.

In Mr. Merk's summary settlement of 1893 the original directions were to ascertain the amount of the past Afghan demand and to distribute it equally over the cultivated area. Mr. Merk, however, found himself confronted by the difficulties of measurement already alluded to. As a consequence he brought under measurement a considerable quantity of land hitherto unassessed, and to correct false measurements he had to impose rates considerably less than those levied by the Afghan Government. He also made liberal assignments of revenue amounting to nearly one-third of the total demand. His final demand amounted to roughly Rs. 60,000 Kabuli which at the rate of exchange of the time was equivalent to Rs. 48,000. This revenue, however, was paid in the popular coinage of the country, Kabuli rupees: this coin gradually sunk in exchange value so that in 1903 at the close of the ten years settlement, instead of being worth nearly 13 annas it was worth only 8. As a consequence the value of the revenue of the agency was only Rs. 30,000. To guard against such fluctuations, in the regular settlement of 1904-05 the demand was

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made in British rupees. It is not proposed, nor is it possible in a work so limited in space as this, to give in any detail the work of that settlement or the conclusions on which the demand is based. Those who desire to pursue the subject further are recommended to the report on the assessment of the Kurram Valley written in in 1905 by *Lala* Ganga Sahai, the Settlement Officer. It will be sufficient here to give a few of the main figures. The measurements of the settlement showed a cultivated area of 37,500 acres bearing gross produce valued after experiments at Rs. 7,60,000. Of this the expenses of cultivation are found to be 53·5 per cent., leaving as the owners share or net assests Rs. 3,52,834. On the principle then of Government taking a half share of the net assests the demand should have been Rs. 1,76,000 whereas in fact it has been taken as half of this again *viz.* Rs. 88,000. This, it will be seen, is very little in excess of the Afghan nominal demand, while the acreage rate is in fact lower, as the cultivated area now exceeds by 20 per cent. the cultivated area of Afghan times. The present demand is nominally for $\frac{11.6}{100}$ of the total produce. Of this $\frac{3}{16}$ or Rs. 16,500 are postponed for five years. The incidence of the demand works out at Rs. 2 per acre of crops and Rs. 2-5-6 per acre of cultivated area There are also two other small assessments: the first, a tax on water mills brings in Rs. 1,400, while the other, an artisan and shop tax is worth about Rs. 1,600 Of the total revenue Rs. 18,000 is assigned: Rs. 16,000 in cash payments and Rs. 2,000 in revenue exemptions.

The actual area under cultivation was at the last settlement returned at 37,500 acres. Of this 74·5 per cent. was irrigated land capable of bearing two crops, 21·5 per cent. irrigated land bearing one crop only, and 5 per cent. unirrigated land. Of the crops the larger portion, 57·2 per cent. is taken at the autumn harvest, and 42·8 at the spring harvest. The chief crops raised are wheat and rice, the areas under these are practically equal and between them amount to nearly two-thirds of the whole cultivated area of the valley. The other crops which are grown on any scale are maize and *mung* which between them occupy over one-fifth of the cultivated area. For assessment, and to considerable degree for agricultural purposes the valley is divided into three circles Sahra, Daman and Rodghara. The first is small in size and practically negligiable in quantity. It includes only that portion of land lying in the middle of the Parachinar plateau: this land is, as has already been described, practically covered with stones: in places these, however, are mostly at the top and are easily removed, when land of good but light quality is available in abundance. Little, however, has been done in the way of reclamation owing to the want of water. The tract lies too high to be irrigated from the Kurram river, and the villages of the Daman circle absorb practically all the water coming from the Safed Koh range. Where the land is exceptionally fertile so as to repay unirrigated cultivation, or where precarious rights in superfluous water have been purchased

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from the upper villages, settlements have been made, villages built and land cultivated, but the quantity is small proportionately, and generally speaking, the tract remains a stony waste.

The Daman is in every way the most favourably circumstanced of the three circles. It is the highest, the healthiest and in climate the coolest. Its inhabitants are virile and prolific: they themselves provide the agricultural labour required, and it is from superfluous population of the Daman that the Militia is in the main recruited.

The upper portion of the Rodghara circle differs little from the Daman; in the lower portion however the difference is very noticeable. The indifferent climate caused by the miasma of the rice swamps in the closely hemmed in valley of the river has stamped its effect on the inhabitants. Far from there being any superfluous population, the owners are unable with their families to carry on the cultivation of their own lands. As a consequence, in practically every household, are to be found Khostwals, sometimes labourers, but, mostly *Shariks* who cultivate the land in return for a fixed share of the produce, and during the term of their engagement partake in practically all the duties of Kurram citizenship. These remarks, however, refer in the main to the older Turi and Bangash settlers. The more recently settled, less prosperous and hardier Zaimushts and Orakzai owners are still self-sufficing, and combine to keep the balance of population even in the Rodghara.

The average throughout the whole valley is a population of 922 to each square mile of cultivation. The average cultivated area per owner is 1·7 acres and per holding 2·7 acres. Of the whole 81 per cent. is actually cultivated by the owners, 12 per cent. is under mortgage, but of such mortgages by far the greater portion of dealings is among cultivators themselves. The money lender has so far obtained no hold on the valley. At present he occupies the position of a village servant, and his dealings are carried on with due regard to his subordinate position in the village, and a *modus vivendi* exists so that cases rarely come into the courts.

In the marketing of their produce the people of the valley show little enterprise. Their fertile valley has been for ages a market, to which the people of the neighbouring hill tribes resort to supplement their scanty produce. As a consequence the people have never attempted to find an outside market for their crops. Though a road exists, they have established no system of cart conveyance, and except in the case of Paiwar and a few other villages they possess no large stock of pack animals. Such produce as does reach the outer market is taken by Ghilzai's who in the winter come down with their camels and flocks. These in the main they leave at the grazing grounds of Shabak and Ganroba, while a portion of the *kirri* travels afield marketing their own wares and such as they have purchased in Kurram.

Agricultural labourers are drawn from Khost from the Jajis—of Hariob mostly,—and from the trans-border tribes. These are naturally

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in most request at harvest times, but there is a large demand for extra labour on the rice crop at the time of *lalun* or weeding, of *pekoh* or husking, and of *nal* when the young crops are taken from the *bozghala* or rice nursery and transplanted in the fields.

Owing to the somewhat lawless character of the trans-border tribes the labour market is open to considerable fluctuations from a limitation of the supply due to the fact of one or more tribes, having an account outstanding for offences committed by them, refuse to come in through fear of reprisals.

The prices of grain show no marked rise or fall so as to enable any argument on a recent increase of agricultural prosperity or otherwise. Prices have obviously been governed solely by the conditions of the seasons with their resulting good or bad crops, and there is no sign of the effect of outside influences.

It might be convenient here to add a short note on the conditions of irrigation at Kharlachi and the neighbouring tract. There is lying to the north of Kharlachi a very considerable tract of land known as the Liwanai land. This is of a much higher level than the other Kharlachi land, and can consequently be irrigated only from a water cut taking off some distance up the river in Jaji territory within Afghan limits. This water course is known as Liwanai canal. For sometime after British occupation this canal had a precarious existence, being sometimes opened, sometimes closed according to the caprice of the Afghan Governor. Within the last ten years or so in consequence, it is said, of orders from Kabul, this canal has been entirely closed and all the land irrigated by it has been thrown out of cultivation. There has been a certain amount of correspondence on the subject, but the net result is that it has been found impossible to do anything. The Duperzais from time to time negotiate with the local Governor for the sale to them of water, but so far these negotiations have been without result. To recompense them for the loss of this water, the local officers constructed for the Duperzais a canal head which takes off within British Territory, but only few yards from the border. At this point there is no natural boundary between Afghanistan and India. The villages of Indian Kharlachi and Afghan Pathan are separated by only a few hundred yards and the area between is flat and cultivated. Consequently in the event of a feud breaking out all that the Pathan people have to do is to cut by night the dam of the water channel, and in the day time they can fire with safety and precision from behind the walls of Pathan at any Duperzais attempting to repair the channel. On the other hand as Kharlachi is on the main route of Afghan trade into Parachinar, and as no traveller can reach the main road without crossing Duperzai private land, the Duperzais have a fairly effective means of retaliation. Generally speaking the two parties manage to carry on, and though there was a brisk feud in the spring and summer of 1908 which kept the Duperzais from cultivating their and, the circumstances were at that time exceptional.

CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATION.

Chapter V.

Administration.

The staff of the agency consists of a Political Agent assisted for criminal and civil work by two Naib Hakims, and for revenue and treasury work by a Tahsildar and a Naib-Tahsildar.

Civil and criminal justice.

Under the powers conferred on him the Political Agent is invested with the jurisdiction of a Sessions Judge in criminal cases, and full powers as a court of first hearing in civil cases. It has, however, been expressed as the policy of Government that these powers should be sparingly used, and in the majority of cases, offences which in a regulation district would be investigated by the police and prosecuted before a criminal court, are treated as Torts. There is no police or other investigating agency, it is the business of the injured party to discover the offender and lodge a complaint. This done the person charged is summoned or arrested and the case proceeds to trial under the Frontier Crimes Regulation by a council of elders, nominated in more important cases by the court and in more trival cases by the parties with the court's approval. The proceedings of such a Council of Elders are then regulated by the Turizuna or customary law of the valley. If the complainant can produce eye witnesses to the offence to the number required by its gravity, the case is held to be proved. Otherwise the accused must take the oath of innocence with a number of compurgators also regulated by seriousness of the offence, varying from seventy in the case of murder, to the single oath of the accused. There are of course certain cases in which policy commends the prosecution of the case as a crime rather than a tort, and in these the Naib Hakim himself acts as investigating officer, while in other cases the results of private prosecution ending in a conviction render a sentence of imprisonment advisable; but in the generality of cases it may be safely said that the treatment of offences as torts and the levy of compensation on the customary scale prescribed by the Turizuna, meets best the requirements of the valley.

Civil cases are similary decided by a Council of Elders nominated almost invariably by the parties themselves. In these cases too the elders are bound by Turizuna which prescribes which party is to swear to the truth of his case and the number of compurgators required. In practice, however, the discretion left to the council is more wide in civil than in criminal cases. Offences against the person and property have been more or less the same from the beginning, but a settled revenue administration with its more complex tenures and conditions is apt to raise questions to meet which customary law has no provisions.

There can be no question that since the British occupation of the valley litigation has been steadily on the increase, but how far this has brought the usual attendant evils is a matter open to question. Courts

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of justice are primitive, simple and open to all, held mostly on the spot in the village *hujra* in the presence of most of the village. There are no retainers to be fed, and there is no horde of hungry pleaders. A small *ad valorem* fee is levied on each suit, but there are no further charges. It is undoubtedly a matter for regret that cases are not settled by the communial authority, but a brief study of the history of Kurram with its innumerable internal feuds and factions will probably convince the reader that the communial authority there unaided is quite incompetent to produce a just finding on any question, and that it must have been equally so in the past when any dispute merely gave an excuse for further splitting into factions and the only justice was that of the strong hand.

Revenue.

The staff consists of a Tahsildar, who also performs the revenue duties of Superintendent Vernacular Office, a Naib Tahsildar, 3 Kanugos and 24 Patwaris. These last were originally drawn from other districts, but a number of young men of the valley, who have received the education and training required, have been appointed, and it is hoped that the valley will soon be self-supporting in this respect.

Police.

It has already been stated that there are no police in the valley. Their place is taken by a couple of dozen of men of the Kurram Militia, who are detailed from time to time to assist the Naib Hakims. These act as arresting agency and process servers and are found quite adequate to perform their duties satisfactorily. A similar number attached to the Tahsildar carry out the duties of revenue peons. For other police duties such as the guarding of prisoners, the making of more important or difficult arrests and the like, armed men of the Militia are detailed by the Commandant daily to the number required.

Gaols.

There is in Parachinar a small gaol. This is used, however, only for under-trial or political prisoners or those sentenced to very short terms. Other prisoners are sent to the Kohat gaol and there dealt with according to gaol regulations. There is no gaol department. A havildar of the Militia is detailed permanently as head warder, and the rest of the guards are found from the Militia periodically.

Hospitals.

There is a Civil Surgeon who is also Medical Officer of the Militia. There is a central hospital at Parachinar with a Hospital Assistant, and another Civil Hospital at Alizai with a Hospital Assistant. There is a small Militia dispensary with a Hospital Assistant in charge in the post of Duma Khwarra at Sadda.

Public Works.

The Kurram is a subdivision of the Kohat Public Works Department division. The normal staff consists of a Garrison Engineer and a Sub-divisional Officer. The works under Public Works Department consist in the main of the Militia outposts, the fort and lines at Parachinar, and the residential houses there, which are all the property of Government. There are also in his charge the rest-houses at Manduri, Alizai, Sadda,

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Education.

Paiwar and Minjamal, the road from Thal to Paiwar and the Government offices, clerks quarters, school, etc., at Parachinar.

There is at Parachinar an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, while there are primary village schools at Paiwar, Shilozan, Alamsher, Kirman, Nastikot, Ahmadzai, Samir, Sadda, Alizai, and Baliamin. Six of these have been in existence for eight years, the other four have just been opened with the aid of the late Government grant for primary for education. All are well attended and the results obtained have been distinctly promising.

Postal.

One mail daily, carried in a tonga, connects Parachinar with the railway at Thal. There is also a telegraph office at Parachinar, and there are branch post and telegraph offices combined within the posts at Sadda and Alizai.

Militia.

On the occupation of the valley the Kurram was garrisoneh entirely by regular troops, but one of the first acts was to commence the raising of Militia for the protection of the valley against raids and for the miscellaneous police purposes already detailed. The first commandant was Captain E.W.S.K. Maconchey who was succeeded by Captain G. O. Roos-Keppel, Captain G. L. Carter, Captain J. F. Finnis, Captain G. Chrystie, Major J. S. Kemball. As it continued to justify the confidence placed in it, the Militia was increased, and in June 1902 the valley was vacated by troops and the Militia were entrusted with the entire duties of its defence. There were at one time two battalions, one for post and garrison duties, and the other for police and miscellaneous duties; but the division was not found satisfactory and they were again amalgamated into one.

The head-quarters of the Militia are at Parachinar where they occupy the fort and lines below it. There are in all nine out-posts. Three of these, Teri Mangal at the foot of the Paiwar, Kharlachi, and Lakatiga facing Jaji Maidan, guard the frontier with Afghanistan. Wichadarra commands one of the entrances to Para Chamkanni country. The other posts Chapri, Alizai, Arawali, Sultan Kot and Dumakhwara are, with the exception of the last two—which are close together—at equal distances on the cart road between Thal and Sadda. The largest and strongest post is Duma Khwarra which is situated on the right bank of the Khurmana stream just opposite the dangerous tract where the Massuzai, Alisherzai and Para Chamkanni countries converge, which is the most notorious thieves' haunt in this part of the country. On this account it has been found necessary to put temporary posts at Ibrahimzai and Hassan Ali. The sanctioned strength of the Militia is 1,400 with 5 British Officers and a Subadar-Major. It is divided into 12 companies each with a Subadar and two Jemadars. According to the last return 846 men were Turi Sayads and Shia Bangashes or Bada Khels, and 80 men Sunnis of Kurram. The remainder of the strength is made up practically entirely by Sunni Bangashes and Khataks of Kohat who furnish 416 men.

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II.—Transborder Tribes and Allowances.

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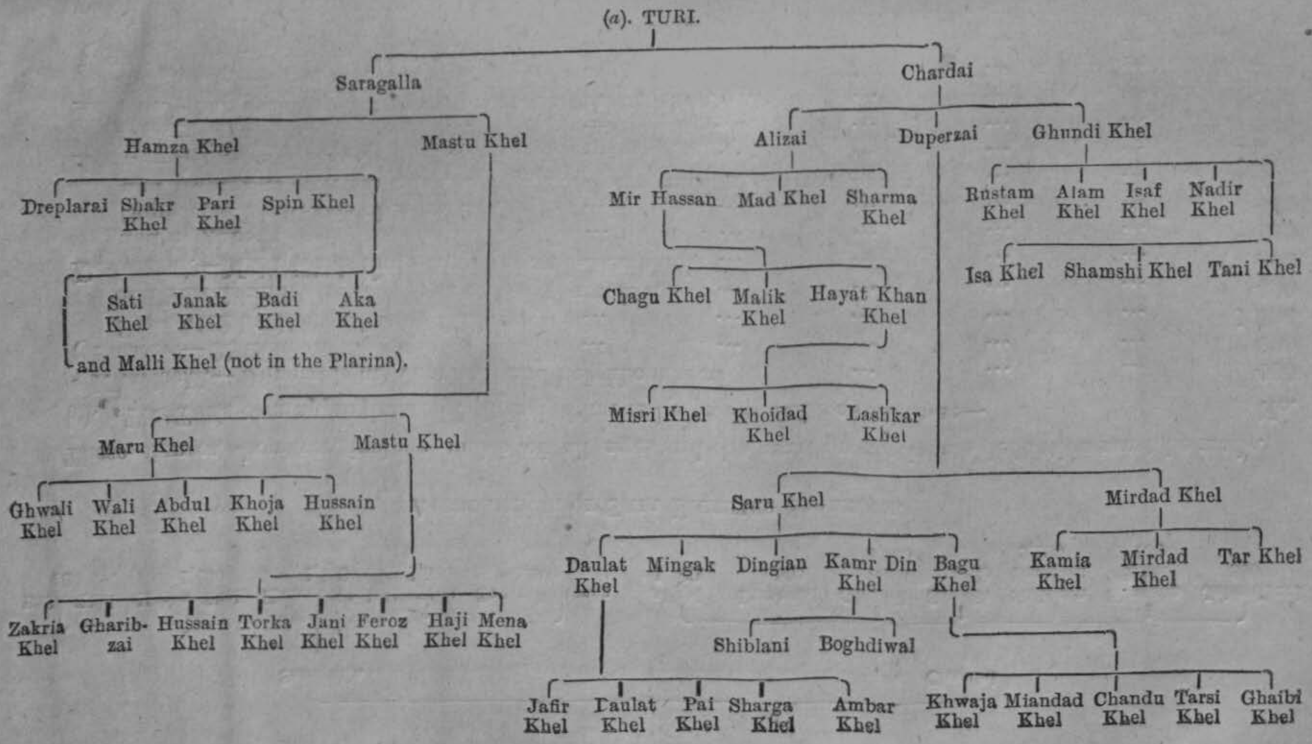
XIV.—Holders of Monthly Mawajibs.

I.—TURI TRIBAL DIVISION.



(*b*). APPROXIMATE OF SHIA FIGHTING STRENGTH.

- Saragalla
  - Bada Khel 400
  - Mastu Khel 1,400
  - Hamza Khel 1,600
  - Sayads 1,500
  - Zeran Bangash 1,800
- Chardai
  - Alizai 1,200
  - Duperzai 1,800
  - Ghundi Khel 1,500
  - Sayads 1500
  - Shilozan Bangash 2,200
  - Shargha Khel 150
  - Jalandhari 300

APPROXIMATE OF SHIA FIGHTING STRENGTH.

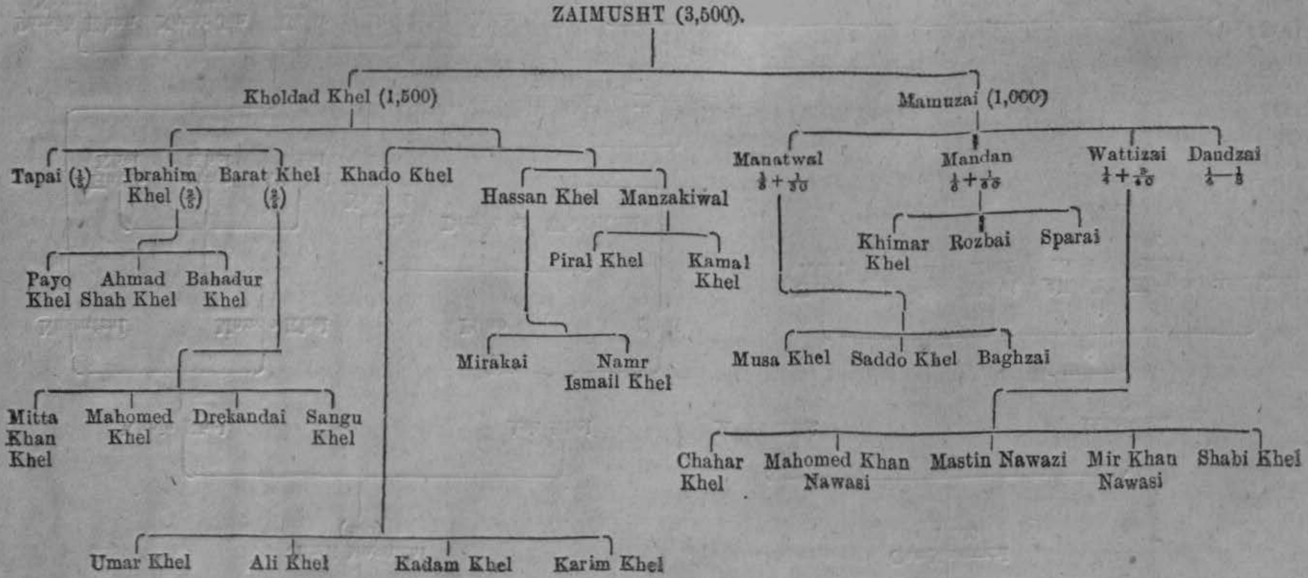
These figures, however, include males of all ages and the usual proportionate deduction must be made.

(*c*). The Turis own approximate of their lashkar is by passes and s as follows:—

	No.
{ *Kharlachi.*—Duperzais of Kharlachi and neighbourhood	400
{ *Paiwar.*—Chardais of Pairwar	600
Supported by Bangashes of Shilozan	1,500
and Alizais and Ghundi Khels of Rodghara, &c., ...	400
Darwazgai.—Malli Khels and Ahmadzai and Aka Khels	600
and neighbourhood	100
Supported by Alizais of Agra &c., ...	40
and Duperzais of Alam Sher, Sultan &c. and a contingent from Zeran	400
Agam—Bangash of Zeran	1,200
Boghahi.—Bada Khel	300
Kirman.—Saragallas of Kirman supported by Alam Sher, &c., ...	300
{ *Wichadaira.*—Jalandhar	200
{ *Shakrdarra.*—Shargha Khel &c , ...	100
Supported by Ghundi Khels &c., of Lower Rodghara and by Alam Sher &c., ...	400

There are two first lines of defence and main supports. The remainder of the upper Kurram such as Milana 200 acts as a general support going where most wanted.

The figures in brackets show the amount of the allowances and the fractions the share which each section takes in cases when there is an unequal distribution between sections.



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(b). MASSUZAI (2,000).

- Samil Massuzai (800)
  - Khoja Khel
    - Nasratzai
      - Farash Khan Nawasi
      - Nazar Jan Nawasi
      - Umar Khel
      - Dreplarai
      - Alizai
    - Mando Khel
      - Habib Khel
      - Attar Khel
      - Alladad Khel
  - Ash Khel
    - Pitao
      - Shah Nawasi
      - Dreplarai
      - Wali Khel
    - Sirai
      - Alla Khan Nawasi
      - Alladad Khel
      - Murad Khel
- Gar Massuzai 1,200
  - Mastu Khel
    - Mariami Kaul
    - Khushal Kor
    - Inayat Kor
    - Khwaja Kor
    - Atun Khel
    - Chaju Kor
    - Khoidad
    - Raza Khel
  - Dilmarzai
    - Umar Khel
    - Daulat Khel
    - Khani Khel
    - Alidad Khel
    - Hassan Khel
    - Alif Khel

(*c*). CHAMKANIS, (1,200).

- * Bada Khel V. I.
- Khani Khel (480)
  - Muhammad Khan
    - Madi Kor
    - Dur Kor
    - Shahzada Kaul
    - Sultan Khel
  - Balayawai
    - Sher Khan Kaul
    - Tawal Khel
    - Mustapha
    - Jamal Khel
- Khwajak Khel (360)
  - Daria Khel
    - Beg Muhammad Kor
    - Amir Kor
    - Wali Kor
    - Hakim Kor
  - Mirza Khel
    - Darwez Kor
    - Jalal Kor
    - Lungar Kor
    - Gulsher Kor
- Haji Khel (360)
  - Darri Khel
    - Zulfakar Kor
    - Kala Khan Kor
    - Hassain Kor
    - Ibrahim Kor
  - Dreplarai
    - Walayat Kor
    - Ilm Kor
    - Kambar Kor
    - Lashkar Kor

(*d*). ALISIANI, (No allowances).

- Ismailzai
  - Tsapar Khel
  - Khan Sadiwal
  - Dar Khel
- Alisiani
  - Takhti Beg Kaul
  - Mirzo Kaul
  - Bogha Kaul
  - Samai Kaul

* The Bada Khel have gone into Kurram, turned Shia and left the tribe.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE HELD CHARGE OF THE KURRAM.

Under Afghan Government—

1848—S. Mahomed Azim Khan, brother of Amir Sher Ali Khan.

1864—S. Yahiya Khan.

1865—S. Ibrahim Khan, son of Amir Sher Ali Khan.

1866—S. Rahmatulla Khan, Barakzai.

1867—S. Ata Mahomed Khan, Ghilzai.
S. Mahomed Ayub Khan, Barakzai.

1868—S. Rahmatulla Khan, Barakzai.
S. Wali Mahomed Khan, brother of Amir Sher Ali Khan.

1876—S. Shahbaz Khan, nephew of Amir Sher Ali Khan.

1877—S. Mahomed Zaman Khan, Barakzai.
to
1878—Second Kabul War.

1885—Capt. Egerton, I. A.,
1886-1887—Capt. Leigh, I. A., } as advisers.

1888—Mr. R. Udny, I.C.S. (as Indo—Afghan Commissioner)

1892—Mr. W. R. H. Merk, I. C. S.

1894—Mr. J. S. Donald.

1896—Mr. C. G. W. Hastings.

1897—Capt. G. O. Roos-Keppel, I. A.

1899—Mr. W. P. Barton, I. C. S.

1902—Mr. S. S. Waterfield (Mr. F. P. Rennie, I. C. S. and Mr. S. E. Pears, I. C. S., each officiated for 3 months.)

1906—Mr. F. W. Johnston, I. C. S.

1908—Mr. W. S. Davis.

IV.—LEADING STATISTICS.

1	2
DETAIL.	Figures for the Kurram Valley.
Total square miles (1905)	1,278
Cultivated square miles (1905)	58·6
Culturable square miles (1905)	9·7
Irrigated square miles (1905)	54·3
Square miles under crops (average 1903-04 and 1904-05)	69
Annual rainfall April to March in inches (average 1896-97 to 1905-06).	22·44
Total number of inhabited towns and villages (1901) ...	169
Total population (1901)	54,257
Rural population (1901)	51,410
Urban population (1901)	2,847
Total population per square mile (1901)	42
Rural population per square mile (1901)	40
Hindus (1901)	2,237
Sikhs (1901)	532
Christians (1901)	13
Musalmans (1901)	51,475
Estimated average annual land revenue (new assessment)	88,000
Average annual gross revenue (1893-94 to 1904-05) ...	38,212

V.—DEVELOPMENT.

DETAILS.	1894-95.	1904-05.
1	2	3
Population	Not available	54,257
Cultivated acres	28,907	37,498
Irrigated acres	24,374	34,774
Do. (from Government works) ...	...	...
Assessed land revenue (excluding malikana, mill assessment and artisan's taxes) Rs.	59,851	88,000
Number of kine	Not available.	15,873
" sheep and goats... ...		62,893
" camels		3,161
Miles of metalled road	...	...
" unmetalled road	71	113
" Railway	...	...
Militia Staff	948	1,475
Prisoners convicted	23	37
Civil suits— ... ... No.	661	426
" value in ... Rs.	27,432	23,115
Municipalities ... No.	...	...
" income in Rupees ...	...	...
Dispensaries— ... No.	1	2
" patients ... "	18,000	45,000
Schools— ... "	4	7
" Scholars ... "	100	225

VI.—TEMPERATURE.

Names of months.	Highest maximum thermometer.	Lowest minimum dry thermometer.
January	57·6	0
February	46·4	6·2
March	57·8	23·8
April	82·2	26·8
May	90·6	45·8
June	96·6	56
July	98	58·2
August	95	57·6
September...	89	51
October	80·2	43
November...	75	31·2
December	60·4	25

VII.—*Monthly rainfall (in inches) at head-quarters for the agricultural year May 31st.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MONTHS.	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
June	1·50	2·73	1·58	·56	·76	1·42	1·34	1·60	1·30	0·60	2·83	3·96
July	2·25	2·97	6·42	3·63	3·78	1·60	2·45	3·31	4·56	1·82	4·18	·70
August	3·12	3·29	2·58	·99	2·86	2·21	1·24	1·88	2·65	2·42	6·55	5·01
September	3·79	·40	3·97	·53	2·23	2·88	·48	1·30	3·43	·72	1·61	1·22
October	...	·08	·03	·48	1·35	·64	2·42	·44	1·92	·06	·59	·24
November	2·81	...	...	·42	2·03	...	·29	·41	1·78	·41	·02	·20
December	...	1·10	·11	1·55	1·18	·04	...	...	1·26	3·07	2·74	·10
January	2·03	·49	...	...	·07	...	...	·82	1·41	·22	1·78	3·30
February	1·47	1·94	2·51	1·81	·54	·54	·20	·06	·36	5·63	5·03	1·30
March	3·35	5·94	6·09	3·66	5·59	4·09	3·23	5·14	4·33	2·03	4·42	2·88
April	5·68	1·38	·45	3·73	1·34	3·12	4·69	2·40	1·79	4·04	4·82	10·74
May	2·27	2·44	1·18	2·20	5·13	1·52	4·21	1·94	2·95	2·91	2·55	2.76

TABLE 8.—TRIBES AND CASTES.

VIII.—TRIBES AND CASTES.

Caste or Tribe.	Total numbers.			Sexes, 1901.		Strength by religions, 1901.			Proportion *per mille* of population.
	1881.	1891.	1901.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Mohammadans.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population ...	...	...	54,244	29,721	24,523	2,237	532	51,475	1,000
Hindus—	...	...	**2,116**	**1,247**	**869**	**2,116**	...	...	**39**
Arora Hindus	...	...	1,929	1,129	800	2,116	...	...	36
Khattri Hindus	...	...	187	118	69				3
Sikhs—	...	...	**918**	**819**	**99**	...	**918**	...	**17**
Jat Sikhs	...	...	479	431	48	...	918	...	9
Kuka Sikhs	...	...	423	375	48				8
Khattri Sikhs	...	..	16	13	3				...
Mohammadans—	...	...	**51,210**	**27,655**	**23,555**	...	...	**51,210**	**944**
Awan	...	...	260	235	25	...	...	51,210	5
Kumhar	...	...	188	107	81				4
Lohar	...	...	451	229	222				8
Nai	...	...	923	507	416				17
Paracha	...	...	459	241	218				8
Pathans *vide* detail	...	...	43,821	23,678	20,143				808
Sayad	...	...	4,795	2,498	2,297				88
Sunar	...	...	141	65	76				3
Tarkhan	...	...	172	95	77				3
	...	...	**54,244**	**29,721**	**24,523**	**2,116**	**918**	**51,210**	**1,000**

Detail of Pathans—	...	...	...	**43,821**	**23,678**	**20,143**	...	...	...	**808**
Afridi	...	...	...	413	287	126				8
Alisherzai... ...	...	...	...	371	225	146				7
Bangash	...	...	...	7,070	3,794	3,276				130
Chamkanni ...	...	...	...	2,251	1,193	1,058				41
Ghilzai	...	...	...	6,525	3,441	3,084				119
Hazara	...	...	...	426	283	143				8
Jaji	...	...	...	851	468	383				16
Khattak	...	...	...	522	445	77				9
Khostwal... ...	...	...	...	1,261	694	567	...	...	43,821	23
Lasiani	...	...	...	506	293	213				9
Mamuzai	...	...	...	149	57	92				3
Mangal	...	...	...	3,498	1,949	1,549				65
Muqbil	...	...	...	1,011	535	476				19
Other Orakzai ...	...	...	...	2,617	1,310	1,307				48
Shinwari	...	...	...	164	99	65				3
Turi	...	...	...	14,116	7,452	6,664				261
Wazir	...	...	...	805	430	375				15
Yusafzai	...	...	...	247	183	64				5
Zaimusht	...	...	...	1,018	540	478				19
		...	...	**43,821**	**23,678**	**20,143**	...	...	...	**808**

IX.—ACRES UNDER CROPS FOR KURRAM VALLEY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Year.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Other cereals.	Mung—Mash.	Peas and other pulses.	Cotton.	Fruits.	Fodder crops.	Other crops.	Total area cropped.	Area of crops failed.
1903-04	13,901	13,665	1,334	4,358	3	4,288	2,081	5	400	1,911	55	42,001	181
1904-05	12,821	15,082	1,786	5,688	3	4,462	2,563	36	395	3,318	56	46,210	1,549
1905-06	13,120	13,902	1,139	5,994	552	4,859	2,091	65	387	1,863	280	44,252	726
Average of 3 years...	13,281	14,216	1,420	5,347	186	4,536	2,245	35	394	2,364	130	44,154	819

X.—RETAIL PRICES.

Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Maize.		Jowar.		Rice.		Firewood.		Salt.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	Mds.	Seers.	S.	C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1894	16	13	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	4	2	...	...
1895	14	14	27	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	4	37	...	...
1896	14	14	23	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	10	0	4	28	14	1
1897	13	1	15	10	6	7	...	...	...	...	11	0	3	25	9	0
1898	20	0	24	9	10	5	30	18	...	...	13	1	4	6	11	6
1899	20	10	30	8	12	8	16	13	...	...	9	11	4	28	12	13
1900	14	9	18	13	8	3	17	5	...	...	9	4	4	6	12	11
1901	14	14	18	13	8	12	22	1	...	...	12	1	4	6	12	6
1902	14	4	25	10	9	11	17	12	...	...	7	8	4	30	12	7
1903	13	1	23	11	11	3	20	0	...	...	12	13	4	25	12	10
1904	16	0	27	13	15	1	17	12	...	...	12	9	4	38	13	14
1905	15	8	25	11	14	2	17	14	...	...	11	11	4	23	14	3
1906	14	0	20	1	10	8	16	4	...	...	10	13	4	20	14	2

XI.—FIXED LAND REVENUE.

District.	Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Percentage on demand of collections.	Collections during current year on account of previous year.	Total of columns 4 and 6.	*Remission on account of calamity of season sanctioned during the year.*	
							On account of the current year.	On account of the previous years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
KURRAM.	1893-94 ...	15,934	11,950	75	...	11,950	3,984	...
	1894-95 ...	47,518	46,210	97	...	46,210	...	...
	1895-96 ...	46,860	44,702	95	635	45,337	869	...
	1896-97 ...	45,427	44,093	96	1,001	45,094	1,331	...
	1897-98 ...	45,585	37,740	83	1,359	39,099	7,189	...
	1898-99 ...	38,531	38,087	99	753	38,840	...	...
	1899-1900	38,517	37,129	97	605	38,034	558	41
	1900-01 ...	38,594	38,063	99	236	38,299	...	118
	1901-02 ...	39,170	38,672	98	344	39,016	...	130
	1902-03 ...	39,349	36,050	92	229	36,279	3,254	...
	1903-04 ...	31,528	31,006	98	397	31,403	522	...
	1904-05 ...	31,528	30,479	97	...	30,497	941	...
	1905-06 ...	72,246	69,894	97	...	69,894	750	...
	1906-07 ...	72,246	67,725	96	1,602	69,354	4,494	...
	1907-08 ...	70,714	67,901	...	...	67,901	2,813	...

XII.—FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

District.	Year.		Miscellaneous Revenue. Jazia.	Tirni.		Remarks.
1	2		3	4	5	6
KURRAM.	1893-94	...	1,679	...		
	1894-95	...	1,628	...		
	1895-96	...	1,573	...		
	1896-97	...	1,544	...		
	1897-98	...	1,509	...		
	1898-99	...	1,272	...		
	1899-1900	...	1,268	...		
	1900-01	...	1,264	...		
	1901-02	...	1,523	...		
	1902-03	...	1,481	4,879		
	1903-04	...	1,197	4,894		
	1904-05	...	1,197	3,618		
	1905-06	...	1,767	3,841		
	1906-07	...	1,684	5,150		

Composition Return of the

XII—[KURRAM MILITIA ON 1ST

TRIBES.	COMPOSITION. Infantry. Subadar-Major.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Native Adjutants and Quarter-Master Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys, including Lance Naiks.	Buglers.	Post Muharrirs.	Total.	Mounted. Resaldars.	Jemadars.	Dafadars.	Sowars.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Turi—																
Mastu Khel ...	...	1	1	...	5	3	55	...	...	65	...	...	...	8	8	73
Ghundi Khel ...	...	3	3	...	2	5	86	8	...	107	...	...	...	13	13	120
Hamza Khel ...	...	2	1	...	1	1	121	...	...	126	...	...	1	10	11	137
Duperzai ...	...	1	4	...	9	2	151	1	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	168
Alizai ...	...	...	2	...	3	5	75	...	...	85	...	...	...	8	8	93
Shargha Khel ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	13	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bada Khel ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	15	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19
Bangash Shiah of Kurram	...	1	4	...	7	12	246	3	...	273	...	...	...	10	10	283
" Suni do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Mangal ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	53	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	58
Jaji ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Massozai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Muqbal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chamkanni ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bangash of Kohat ...	...	2	4	...	8	7	178	2	...	201	...	1	...	...	1	202
Khattak ...	...	1	2	2	5	5	108	1	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	124
Afridi ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	7
Other Pathans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Punjabi Musalman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Orakzai Shiah (Bar Muhammad Khel).	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31
Total ...	1	12	22	2	48	48	1,162	15	...	1,310	...	1	2	49	52	1,362

KURRAM AGENCY.

Militia Kurram on Distribution Return of 1st October 1908.

OCTOBER 1908. PARACHINAR.]

Posts.	Infantry. British Officers.	Infantry. Subadar-Major.	Infantry. Subadars.	Infantry. Jemadars.	Infantry. Native Adjutants and Quarter-Master.	Infantry. Havildars.	Infantry. Naiks.	Infantry. Sepoys, including Lance Naiks.	Infantry. Buglers.	Infantry. Post Muharrirs.	Infantry. Total.	Mounted. Resaldars.	Mounted. Jemadars.	Mounted. Dafadars.	Mounted. Sowars.	Mounted. Total.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Head-quarters ...	5	1	7	13	2	25	22	674	15	...	764	...	1	2	46	49	808	The Corps is armed with— Rifles. M.-H. 1,364 Carbines— M.-H. ....38 M. L.-M. 5 Smooth-bore M.-H. rifles ... 60 2·5" guns, R. M.-L... 2
Outposts—																		
Teri Mangal ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Kharlachi ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	25	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	
Lakkatiga ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	28	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	32	
Wichadarra ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	27	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	32	
Sadda ...	...	...	1	2	...	3	4	79	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	89	
Sultankot ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	23	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	
Arawali ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	23	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	
Alizai ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	30	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	
Chapri ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Hasan Ali ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	17	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Ibrahimzai ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	27	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Shakardarra ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	30	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	
Mahura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Escorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	47	...	...	...	2	2	49	
Sick ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	...		...	...	...	17	
Absent on leave ...	...	...	1	1	...	6	4	90	...	...	102	...	...	...	1	1	103	
Total ...	5	1	12	22	2	48	48	1,162	15	...	1,315	...	1	2	49	52	1,367	
Short of strength ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	...	39	...	...	...	1	1	40	
Sanctioned strength ...	5	1	12	22	2	48	48	1,200	16	...	1,354	...	1	2	50	53	1,407	

XIV.—HOLDERS OF MONTHLY MAWAJIBS AND AMOUNTS.

60 Hanif Jan, Sayad of Mastu Khels of Ahmadzai.
50 Sarwar Khan, Jafir Khel Duperzai of Alamsher.
40 Mir Akbar Mian, Sayad Tirahi of Shakrdarra.
30 Mahomed Akbar, Sayad of Hamza Khels of Gram.
30 Pahlwan Shah, Sayad of Ghundi Khels of Mahura.
25 Shahjahan Khan, Bangash of Shilozan.
25 Mahomed Ismail, Khoidad Khel Alizai of Kunj Alizai.
20 Hassain Ali, Alam Khel Ghundi Khel of Paiwar.
20 Rahm Khan, Tarka Khel Mastu Khel of Kirman.
20 Mahomed Ali Khan, Firoz Khel Mastu Khel of Sadarra.
20 Sadr-i-Azam, Satia Khel Hamza Khel of Baliamin, (as guardian for Nasrulla Khan).
15 Kambar Ali, Misri Khel Alizai of Paiwar.
15 Sharbat Ali Khan, Bada Khel of Boghahi.
10 Ghulam Haider, Nadir Khel Ghundi Khel of Samir.
10 Akbar Ali, Jafir Khel Duperzai of Alamsher.
10 Kambar Ali, Kamia Khel Duperzai of Shingak.
10 Akbar Ali, Mian Dad Khel Duperzai of Sultan.
10 Kazi Mir Abdulla, Sayad of Shilozan.
10 Sher Ali, Bangash of Shilozan.
10 Mahomed Ali Khan, Alisherzai Tatang Khan, of Satin.
5 Mir Afzal, Mirdad Khel Duperzai of Shingak.
5 Mahomed Nazir, Bangash (Sunni) of Ghamkot.
5 Nur Hassan, Satia Khel Hamza Khel of Inzari.
5 Mahomed Raza, Sayad of Hamza Khel Kirman.
5 Mir Qasim, Sayad of Duperzai Kharlachi.
5 Miro Mian, Sayad of Mastu Khel Ahmadzai.